

Are Women People?

By ALICE DUER MILLER

The Unqualified

"She asked the men to recall the number of times they had stepped on a tack, or stumbled over a dustpan."—Press quotation of a speech against woman suffrage by Mrs. Wadsworth.

IT MAY be true
That people who
Their dustpans on the stairs forget
Are neither more
Nor less a bore
Than those who leave a cigarette
While still alight
Upon the white
Enamel of the mantel-shelf,
And never learn
That it will burn
A hole—all of itself.

IT IS a fact

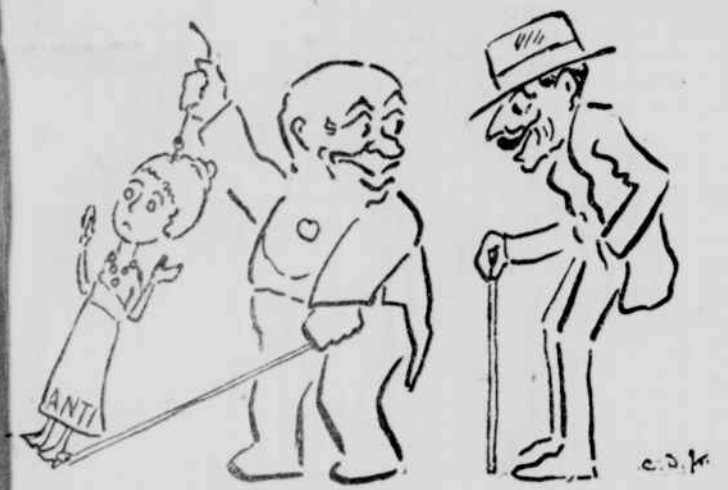
That those who tacked
A curtain up, a carpet down,
And don't come back
To find the tack
They dropped, are worthy of a frown;
Yet, one suspects,
If such defects
Should bar us from the polling place,
They would bar out,
Without a doubt,
The well known human race.

The German Antis—The League to Wage War Against the Emancipation of Women, which we read about in a letter to The Tribune—seems very much like our own Antis. One plank in their platform is:

"Young women, even the most gifted, must study only things which can improve their feminine character." Excellent! Only, of course, the point at issue between antis and suffragists is, who best understands feminine ideals of character—women, or men like the Kaiser?

Progress

"A majority of women in Wisconsin—and in other states—love their home too well, are too domesticated to run around the streets boosting and plugging for votes." Such is the point of view of "Progress," a paper that describes itself as "an Educational and Practical Journal, covering every phase of the Retail and Wholesale Liquor and Brewing Industries."



Who's Afraid?

"Sergeant Guy Empey, author of 'Over the Top,' always introduces his suffrage appeal into his speeches."—Press clipping.

The men who fight across the sea
Are apt to say in tones emphatic,
That votes of women ought to be
Behind an army democratic.
But gentlemen who stay behind,
For one good reason or another,
Are rather more disposed, I find,
To fear the votes of wife and mother.

"Heretofore the claims of their daughters have been merely overlooked by the fathers of the state, the time has now arrived when if they are not granted they must be refused. Would not their rejection lay a ruthless hand on the first springs of patriotism? How would the countenance of the intelligent mother darken, her voice falter, should she attempt to teach her son to love a country which treats with contempt the rights of her sex?"

Is this a militant appeal for suffrage? No, this was Emma Willard's plea a hundred years ago for equal educational opportunities for women.

Ancient History

During the Woman's Rights Convention of 1856 a gentleman from Virginia addressed the meeting to declare that "women was not fit for the pulpit, the rostrum, or the law court because her voice was not powerful enough. God had given her a low sweet voice, fitted for the parlor and the places for which He had designed her."

Imagine the surprise of Eve on being told that she had been designed for a parlor.

The contemporary report of the gentleman's remarks adds that he was unfortunately quite inaudible to most of the audience.

In a list of eminent men opposed to suffrage which appears in a Buffalo paper are the following names: Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster and Grover Cleveland. One recalls a popular advertisement which runs something like this: "Aristotle did not smoke Mount Ida cigarettes, but he's been dead a long time."

"Is the soldier to come back to the country that has betrayed him," asks Mrs. Charlotte Rowe in a letter to the press. And if you read on you will see what she considers betrayal—it is "classing him with women," by allowing both soldiers and women to vote.

German Mutinies Piffle!

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING
Of The Vigilantes



thoroughly united and determined the whole German nation is—with the exception of utterly insignificant minorities here and there among the people and in the armed forces.

Now, what are the purposes of the German government in exaggerating this "revolt"?

1. First of all is the strictly military object of making the discipline of the army forces still more severe and efficient.

2. To turn the nation against the Independent Socialists and pacifists. Even pacifists of the loyal German sort are objectionable to the Kaiser, who wishes peace made on his terms and not on those of any section of the German people.

3. To divert attention from the Pan-German propaganda in the army, and to save the present Chancellor and his Cabinet from an impending attack by the Reichstag.

4. By means of this pseudo-revolt in Germany to stir up in Russia mutinies a thousand times more important. The very next day after this "revolt" German officers, disguised as privates, recommenced their efforts to fraternize with the Russian army.

Indeed, all Russia acts as a horrible example, not only to the pro-Kaiser Socialists, but also to the so-called Independents. These might wish to emulate the example of the Kerensky Socialists in Russia—if they saw the slightest prospect of success, which they do not—they are shocked beyond expression at the rapidly rising prices of the Bolshevik anarchists. If the world were searched for the precise opposite of German socialism no better example could be found than these Russian anarchists. Because of their rise the anti-revolutionary sentiment among German Socialists is growing stronger day by day.

German Socialists want Uprisings Elsewhere

The German Socialists of both factions are confidently looking forward to revolution before the end of the war—but only outside of Germany. They are bitter at the refusal of Kerensky to betray his democratic allies, and hope for the overthrow of Kerensky by a middle Socialist group, which will compel immediate peace without further delay. The German Socialists also hope that the war will be brought to an early end by revolution in France, England and America.

The German Socialist programme calls for a revolutionary-pacifist revolt against the war-making governments in these countries—but not at home. All these countries—the cables do not bring to Germany a mass of encouraging reports from every one of them: The French and English So-

cialists withdrawing from their governments and favoring a Stockholm peace conference; two out of the four political parties in New York inclined toward Germany and against America; unhampered activity by the pacifists, etc., etc., etc.

Because the German "minority" or "Independent" Socialists have attacked Kaiserism (verbally)—as they have done, without results, for fifty years—they are very popular throughout the world. Possibly if they did not regard themselves as the hostages of the Kaiser they might (or might not) be willing and able to do something toward a real peace. But they themselves are fully aware that they are absolutely powerless. The important thing is that we should also be aware of this fact. And the international crime of this faction of the German Socialists is that they have allowed the German government agents abroad to spread the false impression that they, the German "minority" Socialists, constitute the beginning of a genuinely democratic peace movement in Germany which is rapidly developing the power to overthrow Kaiserism at home and abroad.

Effort to Get Sympathy For German People

The purpose of the Kaiser's agents in spreading this report of the existence of an effective democratic movement in Germany is obvious. They have nothing to fear from the report in loyal Germany, and hope it will help to create revolutions among the enemy. All German Socialists and pro-German Socialists outside of the Central Empires willingly and entirely lend themselves to this gross deception—which may be sincerely believed, however, by the ignorant and uninformed.

A second object of the German agents is to create sympathy for the poor German people in the peace negotiations, on the ground that this population, in reality fanatically loyal, has unreservedly supported the war, and that, therefore, Germany ought to be let down very easy in peace negotiations; the German Junkers profiting as much from such easy terms as the people.

"Vorwärts" has repeatedly warned the world that the Entente will have to win its own battles, and must not rely upon the cooperation of any section of the German people. This is undoubtedly the truth. The only German revolutionists to-day, the only forces working for the overthrow of Kaiserism, are the great democratic Socialists, who have no popular revolution—only the German people have never dared to attack their rulers. We are all, in this sense, revolutionists and we are fighting, above everything else, for our democratic revolution to Germany.

He made a strenuous effort to secure a Christmas truce, and, as a matter of fact, such an armistice was quite generally observed by the armies, although it was not accepted by the authorities; we are told by the soldiers themselves that at Christmas they sang across "No Man's Land" from trench to trench, exchanged cigarettes and delicacies and fraternized quite freely and generally. Then the Pope has exerted a very great influence in securing the exchange of prisoners who were incapacitated for military service, in having thousands of prisoners transferred to Switzerland, where they have received much better treatment and attention, and in securing commutation of sentences and pardons for a large number of condemned persons.

There is no doubt that in these matters the Pope has been able to exert an influence for good; he has strengthened himself with a large element, and as far as he has been able to go he has really earned the gratitude of mankind.

The Vatican, therefore, believes that it has added very much to its prestige during the war. Both England and Russia have sent ministers of state to Rome accredited to the Vatican, which action is taken by the Church to mean that those countries are coming to recognize the authority of the Pope.

Head of Church Deemed Pro-German

The simple truth is that the Pope is everywhere considered pro-German. His enemies constantly accuse him of being in league with the Central Powers. In the first place, there is the fact that Austria is the greatest Catholic nation on earth, and the relations between the Vatican and Vienna are well known. It is impossible that the Pope should look with complacency upon the prospect of seeing Austria crushed, for if there still remains a hope of regaining temporal supremacy or of securing another group of Papal states such a hope is undoubtedly closely bound up with the success of Austria. And to-day this means nothing but the triumph of Germany. In the second place, the Pope has been subjected to a vast deal of criticism because of his refusal, or failure, to denounce the invasion of Belgium and the outrages consequent upon such invasion.

Again, there are those who believe that the Church cherishes a deep reverence against France, once her favorite child, for having cast off the establishment some years ago, and that she would not be averse to having France humiliated, especially if such humiliation were accompanied by advantages accruing to Austria.

This is strenuously denied by Catholics; they declare that France is still the favorite daughter of the Vatican. In spite of her defection. But as a matter of fact, it is plain to be seen that there is a deep gulf between France and Rome. France was the last nation to express any gratitude to the Pope for his services in the transfer of prisoners, and her reluctance has been much commented upon.

Then France is the only nation that does not exempt priests from military service; thousands of them have been conscripted and are fighting in the trenches. While this action is lauded

Catholics on Both Sides Give Pope Deep Interest in War

Vatican Said to Have Gained Prestige During Conflict—Pontiff Considered as Pro-German in Most Allied Countries—Belgium Still Loyal to Church

By the Rev. Elmer T. Clark, Litt. D.

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THE Pope of Rome is more deeply interested in the external facts of the European war than the head of any other ecclesiastical organization, and the war naturally affects the communion of which he is the head more vitally than any other church.

This is true because of the nature, the claims and the historical attitude of the Roman Hierarchy. It once possessed temporal power greater than that of national rulers, and one of its fundamental tenets is that the Church, being the direct representative of God on earth, has a right to exercise external authority of various kinds.

This principle applies not only to the affairs of state (perhaps we may say that in this field it urges its claim with less insistence than elsewhere), but in the matter of morals, theology, interpretation and even history it insists upon a recognition of this authority.

Protestants generally disapprove of such a claim, but there is something to be said for it, nevertheless.

The point here to be made, however, is that such an attitude inevitably gives the Pope, as the head of his Church, an interest in the diplomatic affairs of all peoples, and when these affairs issue in war that interest is very much intensified. And, as in the present instance, nations which recognize officially the claims of the Pope are pitted against each other the interest becomes so vital that it could not possibly be ignored. And so the Roman Catholic Church has a concern in the war that goes far beyond the purely moral and spiritual interest which all communions share in common. She is supposed to exert an influence in its settlement that is different in kind from the influence of other churches—the logic of her historical position makes this necessary.

Pope Claims All As His Children

Accordingly, we have had many evidences that the war has been the subject of deep consideration on the part of the Vatican. The Pope has even gone beyond the defined attitude of the Church, and he has announced that he regards all the belligerents as his children and himself as the common father, irrespective of the affiliations adopted by these people and their governments—even though they are "not yet" Catholics, he puts it.

Many times he has issued prayers, addresses and appeals to the belligerent nations, urging peace.

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a lack of consideration on the part of the government toward the Church, it has really been of great advantage to the Church.

While in the other Allied countries there is widespread dissatisfaction because of the exemption of the clergy, which has lost to them much respect and prestige, the French priests have gained immeasurably in the opinion of the people because of their experience in the trenches.

In addition to this alleged sentiment toward France, there exists the fact that the Vatican has no reason to ally itself closely with England. Here she gets no hope of a recognition of temporal authority. The actions of the priests in Ireland, and the disloyalty of the Catholic population in the United States, have angered and exasperated England to such an extent that there is a deep prejudice against the Church which reaches even through the colonies of the British Empire.

On the other hand, it is asserted that she has interests and hopes which bind the Church to the cause of the Central Powers. Austria is, of course, the strongest home attachment. But the Vatican is said to have interests in Germany also. Germany has a large Catholic element in her population, and this element exerts a considerable influence in the political relations with Rome. And the Central party, perhaps the strongest political influence in Germany except the Emperor himself, is wholly Catholic.

Attempts to Bring Peace All Scouted

Even the attempts of the Pope to secure peace have been used against him by those who sought to protect him from being regarded as traitor. It is well known that all of the peace offers have come from the side of the Central Allies, and when the voice of the Vatican was lifted it was considered to be a voice from the enemy.

There were several points in the Pope's proposals which hardly have been accepted by the Allies. In the first place, it provided that Belgium should be evacuated and guaranteed independence—nothing more. Now, that was exactly the opposite of what the Allies wanted. It was a proposal that was not only a violation of the promises made to Belgium, but it was a proposal that was a direct challenge to the Allies' demand for the evacuation of Belgium and the restoration of its independence.

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THE MEDALLION—By Frederic Boutet

Translated by William L. McPherson

THE sun never penetrated into the narrow little street, and the shop, shut in behind a large house which faced on another street, was sombre and silent as a cave. Dingy with dirt and thick with dust, the front windows had become opaque. Over the door one could read in faded letters: "Barbinet: Effects bought and sold."

Denise, without hesitating, pushed open the door. In the shadows, from which came a smell of mouldiness, among the heterogeneous objects which filled the shop from one wall to another and from floor to ceiling, she sought the eyes of Barbinet.

Suddenly she started. Silently he had appeared beside her, coming from behind a mattress which hung suspended from a crosspiece. He was a thin old man, gnarled, yellow, bald, full of wrinkles, lost in a brown greatcoat of seedy looking plush. He fixed on Denise his little, cautious eyes, blinking and reddened about the borders.

Her Emotions Made Her Frail

The young woman's resolution suddenly vanished. She could find no words to say, and her emotion made her appear even more frail and childish than ever in her poor, shabby dress.

"I came for the medallion," she stammered.

"What medallion?"

"You know. The gold medallion which I left in pawn with you six months ago. It is necessary for me to have it back. My husband will soon return. I don't want him to know."

"Oh, yes! Oh, yes!"

With his methodical deliberation he went to a case, hidden under the old curtains which shut off the back of the shop, and brought out a little box, with a ticket which he examined.

"That makes eighty-seven francs, with the last month unpaid."